

MASON'S



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

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No. 19,548. 號八十四百五千九萬一第 日九十月二十年申庚 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1921. 四拜禮 號五廿月正年十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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### WORKING HOURS AT SEA VIEWS OF LORD INCHCAPE IDEALS AND HARD FACTS

Twelve million tons of shipping and at least £400,000,000 of capital were represented at a luncheon which the International Shipping Federation gave in honour of Mr. Albert Thomas (Director of the International Labour Office) at the Savoy Hotel on December 14th. Lord Inchcape, who presided, had upon his immediate right Mr. Albert Thomas. Lord Inchcape, in proposing the health of their guest, said the institution of the International Labour Bureau was one of the fruits of the upheaval into which Germany plunged the world now more than six years ago. The office which Mr. Thomas had been called upon to fill was one which demanded qualifications of a very high order. It was in effect an industrial Papacy, which, while responsible to no Government in particular, nevertheless might be able to make its influence felt in every country. One aspect of the matter upon which he might claim to speak with some little knowledge was the way in which the interpretation of the functions of the organisation was likely to affect seamen and their livelihood. In all dealings with industry it was necessary to take the long view. He need not remind them of the very considerable apprehension with which during last summer they followed from day to day the proceedings of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. The chief subject for discussion by the international delegates—delegates not only of maritime, but also of inland countries without a seaborne, shipping, equal, riding powers, whether they represented large or small populations—was the regulation of the hours of labour at sea. The proposal which was before the conference sought to establish a "working week" of fifty-six hours for the deck, forty-eight hours for the catering departments. It was not in the least exaggerated when he said that, after a fairly long experience as a shipowner, it was his considered opinion, as well as the opinion of every shipowner with whom he had discussed the matter, that if the conference, instead of rejecting the proposal for a maximum of individual voters, had adopted that hard and fast principle, the result would have had a disastrous effect on shipping. The suggested regulation of the seafarer's hours of labour would have involved a great enlargement of crew, a great increase in expenditure, and a serious curtailment of space. He hoped the proposal would not be revived. (Hear, hear.)

Conditions of ship life, at any rate, and he believed, in almost all ships—there had been for many years three watches in the stockhold. There they had the eight-hour day, but in regard to dockhands, whose duties were not of the onerous and time-consuming character of those below two watches, only one was in vogue. But there was no hardship in this, as half the time the men had very little to do. If the eight-hour day were extended to the deck, it would mean carrying many more hands, and to leave men on board ship who had little to do when they would be on duty for only two spells of four hours each in the twenty-four hours, with sixteen hours of duty would not be desirable. The eight-hour day was not suited to ship life, and if the idea was that it would give more employment, he was perfectly satisfied that this was a fundamental error. (Hear, hear.) He believed it would give less, and he was convinced that the men themselves did not want it. He did not know how many hours a day Mr. Thomas had worked during the course of his strenuous life. He was safe to say it was more like sixteen than eight. He believed they were safe in Mr. Thomas's hands, and that while he would do his utmost to improve the conditions of labour, in which he would have them all wholeheartedly with him, he would refrain from recommending to his colleagues any Quixotic measures which would have the effect of straining any industry, initiative, and enterprise, and reducing the whole world to a condition of inertia. (Hear, hear.)

They had to face hard facts. If they eased off and did nothing they would be consuming their own substance, and the world would be set back to the primeval age. It might be happier, but it did not think so. It might be better to stop all railways, all bus traffic, all steamers, all fast ferries, all public utility works, such as electric lighting and so on, and start work again at nine o'clock in the morning. (Laughter.) It might be better to confine theatres and cinemas to matinees and to close all the public houses and clubs at five p.m., but the world would become extremely dull, and so far as life at sea was concerned, he would not care to be in charge of a vessel in a rough sea which had to leave at five p.m. and wait till the morning. He had a letter from a man the other day saying it was breaking the Divine law to keep P. and O. steamers under way on Sundays. All that was not worth serious consideration if the world was to be kept going.

RESTRICTION OF INDUSTRY. Mr. Albert Thomas, replying in French, said some time ago there was a war, and collaboration was consequently necessary, but who would dare to say now that we were not still in a state of war? (Hear, hear.) The war had overturned all national and international economy or which modern civilisation rested, and they were obliged at the present time to endeavour to reconstruct the nations which had been shaken to their foundations. It was in that spirit only that the International Labour Office, and the owners of the world—and shipowners of Great Britain in particular—could meet. More than any others, the shipowners of Great Britain understood that reconstruction could not be merely national reconstruction, but must be international. Any

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS A PROTEST AGITATION IN CHINA

The Government and the Educational authorities in the Straits Settlements will be interested in the following statement communicated to us by a Chinese News Agency in Peking:—Miss Yu Pei-kao, Principal of a Chinese Girls' School in the Straits Settlements, is now in Peking appealing to the Government and the educational circles regarding the enforcement of a set of new educational regulations by the Straits Settlements Government. The sole object of the introduction of these regulations is to get control of Chinese education in the Straits Settlements and their enforcement is bound to arrest the mental development of the Chinese young generation there. Miss Yu was elected by the Chinese residents in the Straits Settlements and sent to Peking two months ago. On her way to Peking she stopped at Amoy and Shanghai where she succeeded in arousing the interest of the people, especially the educational circles, in the education of their unfortunate brethren abroad. Upon her arrival in Peking Miss Yu has won the sympathy of the Students' Union, the Educational Association and all having at heart the welfare of their fellow-countrymen in the Straits Settlements. Miss Yu called at the Waichiao (Foreign Office) on January 17th when she explained to the authorities the nature of these regulations and requested that the matter be immediately taken up with the British authorities concerned. She was shown much sympathy and promised that a telegram would soon be despatched to the Straits Settlements Government protesting against the said regulations. Mr. Liu, a representative of the Peking Students' Union, called on the authorities of the Foreign Office the following day to make enquiries about the measures to be taken in dealing with this matter. He was told, however, that the Foreign Office had not as yet decided what step to take. Representing the Students' Union, Mr. Liu will call on the British Minister, whilst Miss Yu is preparing a petition to be submitted to the Waichiao calling its attention to the importance of the matter which concerns the future of thousands of Chinese residents in the Straits Settlements.

### DEATH OF MR. D. M. MICKLE

Many friends of Mr. D. M. Mickle, a constructional engineer in the service of the Standard Oil Company of New York, will learn with regret of his death at sea on board the *Japan* on Monday. Mr. Mickle, who was attached to the Hongkong office and who had resided in the Colony for a great many years, had for the past two or three years been carrying out work for the Company in the Straits Settlements. He joined the firm in 1900. His home was at Holly Springs, Mississippi. The deceased was about 69 years of age.

### LONG-DISTANCE FLIGHT IN INDO-CHINA

French military aviators have just accomplished two remarkable exploits—with Breguet machines in Indo-China. Without any special preparation, the Governor-General of Indo-China was conveyed from Hanoi to Saigon. The first part of the journey was made by airplane from Hanoi to Thanh, on the north-eastern end of the Mekong, a distance of over 500 kilometres, while the remainder—about 1,000 kilometres—was accomplished by seaplane, making a total of over 1,500 kilometres. The second flight was in the extremely mountainous and difficult region of Laos. Both flights were carried out with complete success and without any mishap to person or machine. (French Wireless.)

information which tried by itself to liberate itself from the heap of ruins into which the war had plunged it found itself hindered at every step. There was no reconstruction possible, except international reconstruction. Shipowners and seamen understood that better than anyone else. By conferences they might multiply their difficulties and their recommendations, but there would be no social reform and no social transformation possible if the base of economic prosperity, there was not at least normal activity of industry. That was why they agreed in demanding that human production, which was the basis of civilization, should be the first business of everyone, and that the International Labour Office should undertake to study the means of restoring production to industrial peace. By what means could they attain industrial peace? He heard people on the Left Wing say there could be no industrial peace without complete social revolution; while on the Right they might hear voices saying there could be no industrial peace if the old industrial system were not re-established, if the workers of the world did not obey as they did before, and if they took any part in the management of affairs. That reminded him of the discussions they had during the war, when it was said there could be no durable peace if it was not based upon completely crushing the enemy. The peace they were seeking could not be a peace unless it was understood and accepted by all. A heavy responsibility had been placed upon his shoulders by the Brussels Conference of the International Federation of Shipowners and Seamen, by the declaration of Lord Inchcape on the eight-hours question, but he hoped that when the time came they would be able to find a solution which would be satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)

### THE TRADE DEPRESSION. THE LANCASTHIRE INDUSTRY.

Barclay's Bank Monthly Review for December has this to say of the Lancashire industry:—In all sections of the Lancashire industry there is a complete lack of confidence in current rates. It is realised that values are on a very low level, and raw cotton is being sold below the cost of production, but a trade revival is not likely to take place until stocks of raw goods are reduced and until the general international financial situation becomes easier. Most spinners and manufacturers are now quoting rates which show no profit at all and numerous firms are being compelled to face the alternative of booking orders at a definite loss or stopping more machinery.

### THE FRENCH SILK MARKET.

The Lyons silk market is reported on by Messrs. Cox & Co. (France), Ltd. as follows:—The silk market is depressed and reflects the disturbed trading conditions prevailing throughout the world. Business is considerably reduced, and the tightening of credit increases the difficulties, but as the price of silk has already been subjected to a very heavy fall, there is no cause for alarm. Quotations, although weak, are maintained in spite of the general slackness. Manufacturers have suffered on account of the delay in obtaining payment for their sales, and with a view to curtailing production, are contemplating the stoppage of some of their spindles, which are now working on old orders.

### THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Barclay's Review has this to say of the general commercial situation:—While it is almost impossible to forecast the duration of the present depression, it may be useful to consider certain of its principal underlying causes. The first is psychological, for great masses of people throughout the world are holding off from buying in the hope of lower prices. The effect of such mass psychology is very difficult to estimate, but it would seem that people are abstaining from buying for two reasons. In the first place, they are waiting for stocks, which are known to be unsaleable at present prices, to be liquidated at lower levels, and in the second place, they are waiting for the fall already noticeable in wholesale prices to be reflected in retail prices. The second cause for reduced buying may be found in the gradual exhaustion by continental nations of their foreign credits for which the only remedy, as has so often been stated, is for nations to realise their poverty and to cut their cost according to their cloth. Even so, however, some assistance in expediting a return to normality is needed, but this assistance can be granted has yet to be made. The subject is a very complex one, and at the moment a Committee is sitting at Geneva to consider how the desire of the better-off communities to render assistance to the less well-off, can be made effective in practice. In considering the probable duration of the present trade depression, the relative value of each of these factors has to be assessed. To do this with any certainty is impossible, but it must be remembered that even on the continent, the psychological factor is operative to some extent, a certain volume of purchasing power still being held for a fall in prices. There is also the fact that industrial nations are abstaining from buying raw materials because of the uncertainty of the future course of prices. This deprives the countries growing raw materials of the means of purchasing necessary raw materials, and it follows that the re-entering of the industrial nations into the raw material markets would in all probability have the effect of improving the demand for their own products. It has also to be remembered that while people are holding off from buying, their needs are accumulating, with the result that when buying re-commences there should, for a time, be quite a considerable impulse of the masses paying and probably, because of this, a certain reaction in price movements.

### THE COURSE OF PRICES.

Lloyd's Bank Monthly Financial Review for December says:—Wholesale prices continue to take a downward direction, and the fall during October was of a substantial character. The *Economist* records a drop of 470 points in its index number of wholesale prices, bringing it down to the lowest figure touched since the end of November, 1919. The fall is chiefly due to a heavy decline in the group of cereals and on the other hand, the group of metals and metals has risen to the highest point yet reached. The total index number at the end of October was 7,175 as compared with 7,645 at the end of September, and 8,995 at the end of November, 1919. At the end of July, 1914, the number was 2,335. The percentage figure works out at 231.1 at the end of October, as compared with 247.5 at the end of September. The *Statist* also shows a substantial fall in its index number of wholesale prices, which at the end of October was 238.9 as compared with 248.7 a month previous, the fall being chiefly noted in the textile group. As compared with April last, when the peak of high prices was reached, foodstuffs have fallen 3.9 per cent., and materials 10.1 per cent., while the general index number shows a reduction of 9.5 per cent. At the end of November the *Economist* index number fell to 6,694. The substantial fall shown in wholesale prices has not yet been reflected in the figures compiled by the Board of Trade, showing the course of retail prices. Indeed, the retail index number has reached the highest yet recorded, the figure for the beginning of November being 276 as compared with 264 at the beginning of October. This increase for the month is exceptional, and apart from "seasonal" increases in butter, milk, and eggs, which always come at this time of the year, is due to the reduction of the subsidy in bread, and the consequent increased cost to the consumer. It is, of course, largely due to the control of prices by the Government that the variations in retail prices have not always corresponded with the fluctuations in wholesale prices. In view of the undoubted fact that in some directions retail prices have fallen very considerably of late, it may perhaps be considered somewhat surprising that the index number should steadily increase. This paradox is, however, explained by a glance at any daily newspaper. More particularly is this the case in regard to clothing, where quite heavy reductions are advertised on all hands. The reason is to be found in the overwhelming importance of the food group, which is naturally very heavily weighted in compiling the index number. It is possible to postpone purchasing a new suit or a new pair of boots, but food must be had day by day to enable a man to live. Consequently movements in food prices in the upward direction have more than offset the fall in prices in other directions.

### FAMINE RELIEF. AN INTENSIVE NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS.

We have received the following cable from the Peking Committee of the International Famine Relief Fund:—An intensive nation-wide famine fund drive has been initiated by most influential Chinese and Foreign leaders, including several members of the Cabinet at a luncheon given by Dr. Yen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The campaign will begin late in February and extend over one week. It is hoped that it will be nation-wide. It was strongly recommended that the campaign should be carried on under the auspices of the various International Famine Relief Societies. The Tientsin delegates present at the meeting indicated that their Society undoubtedly would unite in the effort. The Chief Secretary stated that President Hau would loyally support the campaign. A strong committee of management was appointed in Peking to take charge of the fund locally, and this Committee will co-operate with all other Societies in promoting the national campaign.

Describing the need for concerted action Dr. Yen said that the most conservative estimates showed that twenty to thirty millions of people were facing starvation. The period of most intense suffering had approached, and it was time to lay aside all political differences and present a united front against the famine as the common foe. All the relief agencies had accomplished excellent results in their own fields, but the time had arrived for a co-operative campaign and for all to give generously. Admiral Tsai Ting strongly endorsed the work of the Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Kaifeng, Tsinanfu and Taiyuan International Relief Societies. Mr. Wu Shih Hsiang stated that the President was deeply moved by the appalling conditions of the famine area.

### CANTON AND THE CUSTOMS. A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

The *N. Y. Daily News*, commenting on the order to the Customs issued by the Military Government of Canton, says:—Acquiescence in their plan would, therefore, mean that the Legations were recognizing two Governments in China. And if two, why not twelve, or eighteen, or twenty-two? If Canton be allowed to keep its Customs, why not Hunan, Szechuan or Shansi? Moreover, though Canton protests that it will remit to Peking its proportionate share of what has to be paid on Customs revenue in foreign obligations, who is going to calculate what that is, and how? The whole project is impossible in principle and practice, and will have to be stopped, however much sympathy may be felt for Canton. The episode is instructive as illustrating the extreme difficulty of the course which the Diplomatic Body has to steer and of the urgent need of their arriving at some concerted policy and sticking to it. There appear to be but two courses open. The one is to abstain from all official admission of the internal discord which rends China and to hold rigidly aloof from them. This, while it shuts the door against any loan or clearly designed for productive purposes, would equally forbid toleration of any act likely to interfere with the ordinary machinery of the two great services, the Customs and the Gabelle, which are the mainstay of Chinese finances. If there has been inconsistency in this respect in the past (as shown above), there is all the more reason for inconsistency in the future. The other course is that the Legations should frankly face the fact that a Central Government in China has practically ceased to exist, that there appears very small chance of order being restored without outside assistance and that they must come to the rescue. That would mean representations not only in Peking and Canton, but in many other provincial capitals and those representations would have to be something more than the ineffectual Note to Peking and Canton of December, 2nd, 1919, vaguely urging them to settle their differences, but must include a definite proposal as to how these differences may be adjusted and China be set upon her feet. It is a task for which one can well understand that the Powers and their representatives have no appetite. But we believe there are numbers of influential Chinese who would hail such an offer with relief, and if, as seems extremely probable, the Diplomatic Body will be compelled to do tomorrow what they hesitate voluntarily to attempt today, the work will certainly grow no easier for day.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL WAR MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—"According to the order of ceremonial for Sunday next, which is already in the printer's hands, provision is made for ex-members of His Majesty's Forces, irrespective of distinctions of rank, to join in the procession which will leave St. John's Cathedral for the Memorial Cross after the first part of the service. As far as possible seats will be reserved for all ex-service men who send in their names to Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten, B.A.T. Co. The service begins at 10.30 a.m.

In the notice which appeared in the local Press on Monday last regarding accommodation for ex-officers, General Macnaghten's aim was to assist the Cathedral authorities in ascertaining the number of seats required.

"It is regretted that this notice referred to ex-officers only, thereby making a distinction which neither he nor the Cathedral authorities intended to convey. Yours faithfully,

H. COPLEY MOYLE, Chaplain.

St. John's Cathedral, January 26th, 1921.

## COMPANY REPORT.

## KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

The thirty-second report of the Board of Directors says:—

"The Directors now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company and balance sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

"The net profits for the year amount to \$16,612.58, which, with \$1,232.25 balance brought forward from last year gives an amount available for division of \$17,844.83.

"It is proposed to pay a dividend of \$2.00 per share absorbing \$17,400 and to carry forward the balance \$335.58 to a new account.

"Directors.—Mr. John Rodger having returned to the Colony resumed his seat on the board, Mr. G. W. Barton retiring.

"Mr. T. F. Hough having resigned on leaving the Colony, the Rev. Father L. Robert has been appointed to fill the vacancy. This appointment now requires confirmation.

"Mr. J. Rodger and the Rev. Father L. Robert now retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

"Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith who now retires and offers himself for re-election.

## WEDDINGS.

## WILKIE-NEAVE.

The marriage took place at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday, of Miss Lilian Neave, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Neave, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., and Mr. Percival William Aldred Wilkie, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The Rev. G. R. Lindsay officiated. The service was choral, Mr. T. Martin being at the organ.

"The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white tulle, lace, and trimmed with orange blossom. From her shoulders was suspended a long train of lace, bordered with a fold of champagne. She carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums, arm lilies and maidenhair fern. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Neave, as bridesmaid, and by the Misses Mary Davison and Mary Hestey as flower-girls. The former wore a dress of geranium net over white satin, with hat to match, and she carried a bouquet of sweet peas and maidenhair fern. The little flower-girls wore in white net dresses, with flower waistbands, and they had wreaths of flowers round their heads. They also carried baskets with sweet peas and maidenhair fern. Mr. W. R. Farmer, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was "best man."

"Subsequent to the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel. The honeymoon is being spent at Macao and Canton.

## BOYD-SHIRE.

The marriage took place yesterday, at St. John's Cathedral, of Mr. James Boyd, of the Chartered Bank, and Miss Mabel Shire, of the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiated.

"The bride wore a cream costume and got-togethers. She was given away by Mr. J. L. Crockett and had as bridesmaid Miss Alice Crockett, while the bridegroom had for best man Mr. W. J. Morrison.

"After the ceremony at the Cathedral a reception was held at Charter House. The honeymoon is being spent at Repulse Bay.

## THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE MURDER CHARGE.

The hearing of the charge of murdering an assassin, brought against the Government House cook, Tong Tim, was continued at the Magistrate's Court, before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday. On the previous afternoon the Magistrate spent some time going over the scene of the alleged crime and afterwards heard evidence at the Court until late in the afternoon. It is expected that 24 witnesses will be called for the prosecution.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. R. E. LINDELL).]

## CARGO PILFERING CASE.

Ma Ying Lung was indicted on the charge of committing larceny in respect of four cases of piece-goods and three bales of blankets, the property of the Ocean Steamship Company, from Holt's Wharf, and also for falsifying, in his capacity as a clerk of the Company, certain items in the check book so as to make it appear that certain cargo had not been landed from the steamer *Rheusa*.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, while Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Lo & Lo, defended.

Mr. Alabaster stated that he was instructed by the prisoner to state he would plead guilty to the first charge, provided that the Crown agreed to withdraw the others. This the Crown Solicitor agreed to do.

The prisoner, in a statement that he made to the Court, said:—"Li Li came into the godown and asked me to do what he told me. At that time I was listening to a man named Wu Yu. He said there would be trouble in this matter. I do not know what Wu Yu did afterwards. Later on, Wu Yu told me that several pieces of goods had been swindled from the Company."

Mr. Alabaster further stated that the prisoner was employed in the godown for the short period of two months, and was just the sort of person who would fall a prey to the evil counsel of others. He listened to the evil counsel of Ko Yun in this matter. Ko Yun was arrested and turned King's evidence. When charged in the charge room, the prisoner stated that he conspired with the tall man Li Li on board the steamer to pilfer goods from the steamer. He said that he did not know who took the goods away or whether they were taken away. He said that Ko Yun told him that the goods were stolen. Mr. Alabaster asked His Lordship to take into consideration that the prisoner was young and that he pleaded guilty, and had admitted the crime from the beginning.

His Lordship enquired what the prisoner was drawing, and was told that the Company was paying him \$30 a month. The Crown Solicitor explained the facts briefly. The steamer *Rheusa* arrived on Christmas Day and went to Holt's Wharf. The unloading did not commence until the 29th. The check book of the cargo was handed over to the godown keeper, and the prisoner was the man who was entrusted with it. His Lordship was aware of the increase in pilferage of cargo in Hongkong and it was absolutely necessary to put a stop to it.

His Lordship said to the prisoner that he pleaded guilty to the first charge. It is clear that Ko Yun is younger than he. He admits having been in charge of goods which were entrusted to him. I understand that up to the present time the Chinese have performed this function in almost every case in a very honest and very trustworthy manner. The maximum penalty provided under the Ordinance is only three years. I do not see my way to inflict a less penalty than three years.

Two other men who had conspired with the prisoner in committing the crime will be charged to-day.

The prisoner was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The Magistrate said he was sorry that he could not do more for the prisoner, but that he was bound by the law.

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## TRUTH.

"What is truth?" said jesting Pilate, and he stayed for no reply: And the sages through the ages have forgotten Pilate's cry. But in answer to the question very little have we got. Save the knowledge it is simpler to define what Truth is not.

Does it lurk in thrilling stories of the sailor home from sea? Is it shrouded in the prospectus of a new-made Company? Does it breathe in poets' love-songs when for peerless maids they yearn? Or can you hope to find it in an Income Tax return?

It lies not in the evidence that's given in Divorce, No word of it is uttered by the tipster on the Course; It is not always found in "Roderick Random" in the Press And even "Adversarius" sometimes proves to guess.

To find the slightest trace of it you will not have a chance In your partner's explanation as to why she cut that dance. No husband to his wife the truth would ever dare to quote To explain that patch of powder on the shoulder of his coat.

"What is Truth!" said jesting Pilate. You may ask the same as he; You may ask *ad infinitum*—never answer will there be. You may search for it for ever—all your pains will surely fail Save to prove that Truth's a lady, who must always wear a veil.

But do not grieve, my Brethren! Dry the tear-stain from your cheek; Cease your railing at your failing to discover what you seek. It is waste of time to speculate what Truth may be, because You simply wouldn't use it if you did know what it was!

E. W. H.

## SPORT.

## FOOTBALL.

## UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

H.M.S. "AMBROSE" 3; 2nd WILTSHIRES, 2.

This match took place at Sookumpoo, the sailors winning by the odd goal in five. The Wiltshires fielded a new side, only two of their regular League team turning out.

The *Ambrose* attacked from the start, and opened the scoring after three minutes play. From the centre kick the Wiltshires attacked, and Reelf headed in from a scrimmage, making the score one all in less than five minutes from the start. The Wiltshires came again, and Bull beat Elsey, but the referee gave him as offside. At the other end Monkhouse missed a pass from Knight and Murrant cleared. The sailors then transferred play to the other end, and Knight beat Smith, putting the sailors ahead. Corners became frequent at both ends and the defence cleared well. Maslin, attempting to clear a pass from Monkhouse, turned the ball into his own goal, making the score 3 to 1 for the *Ambrose*. Half time arrived, with the sailors leading by 3 to 1.

On resuming the sailors attacked, and the pace was fast and the ball travelled from end to end, each goalkeeper being called upon to save in turn. A centre by Warren should have been turned to advantage, but Flanner struck the upright, and the ball rebounding to play, Holmes cleared. The Wiltshires came again and forced a corner which was well placed by Warren, and from a melee in front of goal Reelf beat Elsey with a low shot. The *Ambrose* now attempted to play the one back game, but the Wiltshires forwards kept behind the ball and in the closing minutes, of the game, should have made the scores equal. From free kick awarded the Wiltshires for hands, Murrant scored in a long shot, while Elsey fielded and just threw away as several Wiltshires rushed up. Time prevented any further scoring, and the sailors left the field winners. Mr. Wells was in charge of the game.

H.M.S. "HAWKINS" 2; WILTSHIRES 0. Playing on the Club ground, on Monday, the *Hawkins* made their position as the head of the League secure by beating the soldiers by two clear goals. Amor missed from a penalty awarded to the Wiltshires early in the game, and Harris scored once in each half for the *Hawkins*. Mr. Williams was the referee.

## LEAGUE TABLE.—2nd Division.

	W	D	L	F	A	PTS
St. Joseph's	11	10	0	1	35	6
R.C.A. Res.	11	8	1	1	40	10
United A.C.	11	8	1	4	21	20
Others United	12	5	3	1	25	18
South China	12	5	2	5	22	18
Carlisle	7	5	0	2	17	6
Rouillon	11	3	4	4	18	17
Staff & Depots	10	4	1	5	19	18
Hongkong Club	12	4	0	5	14	21
Taijans	12	4	0	8	14	20
Famjans	12	3	0	9	13	19
Club de Recreo	11	1	2	8	11	20

## CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE 5; STAFF & DEPTS. The following will represent the Civil Service in their League match at home on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m.—G. R. Bayes (captain), E. B. Reid, R. O. Wickham, H. E. Strange, F. J. Long, E. W. Hamilton, F. J. de Roma, Claud Severn, A. R. Suberland, H. F. Boran and E. W. Fincher.

## BILLIARDS.

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

The following is the result of the draw in the billiards championship of the Colony which will be contested at the Victoria Recreation Club.

E. G. Gurner meets Ng Tse Kwong on January 31st, F. M. Ozorio meets A. G. Pile on February 1st, and the winners of these games meet on February 15th.

C. Botting meets J. Parkes on February 2nd; R. F. Da Luz meets L. A. Osmund on February 3rd; Sgt. T. Reeves meets K. Higashide on February 4th; S. Gray meets Lee-Corpl. J. Snook on February 5th; C. F. Vas meets A. J. Osmund on February 10th; Ho Shai Cheong meets W. Pitt on February 11th; and Leung Kam Kong meets T. B. Golding on February 14th.

The winners of the Botting-Parkes match meets A. Tse on February 18th, and the winner then meets the winner of the Gurner-Ng Tse Kwong and Ozorio-Pile contests on February 17th.

The winners of the Da Luz-Osmund and Reeves-Higashide contests meet on February 18th; the winners of the Gray-Snook and Vas-Osmund contests on February 21st, and the winners of the Ho Shai Cheong-Pitt and Leung Kam Kong-Golding contests on February 22nd.

The semi-finals are to be played on February 23rd and 25th, and the winners of these games meet on March 2nd. The final is to meet P. Yvanovich, the present holder of the title.

The games in the preliminaries will be 500 up and will start at 8.30 p.m. The semi-final games will be 750 up, and will start at 8.30 p.m. The final game, which will be decided in two sessions at 6 p.m. and 8 p.m., will be 1,000 up.

## HO KUM TONG CUP.

At the Palace Hotel, last night, S. E. Alder (—150) beat E. Nicholl (—25), the score being 200 and 224, respectively, and J. Parker (—200) beat P. Heathcote (—200), the scores being 250 and 140, respectively.

## BASKET BALL ASSOCIATION FORMED.

A meeting attended by athletic representatives of the University, Y.M.C.A., South China Athletic Association, Queen's College, St. Paul's College and other organizations, was held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. last evening to form a basket ball association, to promote the game and supervise leagues. This movement was begun a year ago, contests were held last year in the standard league, the small boys' league, and the open league, the American Association being the winners of the open league. The objects of the Association would be to organize these contests.

It was decided to form the Association and rules for its conduct were drawn up. Dr. N. Teedale-Mackintosh, who presided, was elected President of the Association. The Chairman proposed, and it was carried with acclamation, that His Excellency the Governor be invited to be patron of the Association. Mr. R. E. Bird, headmaster of Queen's College, was elected Vice-President and the Bishop of Victoria, the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, and Sir Robert Ho Tung were appointed Honorary Vice-Presidents. Mr. J. L. M. Pherson was elected Hon. Treasurer and Mr. Wong Tin Sick (Hongkong University) was appointed Hon. Secretary.

## THE YAMATI SHOOTING AFFRAY.

As the Magistrate before Mr. G. N. Orme, the Yamati shooting affray, in which Lance-Sergeant Gardner lost his life, and another officer was wounded, occupied the greater part of the day yesterday in the large court.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.



FOR

STYLE

QUALITY

AND

VALUE

## EXCLUSIVE MODELS

IN

SPORTS COATS AND JUMPERS

COSTUMES AND DRESSES

MOTOR COATS

WRAPS

ETC.

GLOVES—SHOES—HOSIERY

— HAND-MADE LINGERIE —

## DOBBIE McINNES, LTD.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COMPASSES, AZIMUTH MIRRORS, CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, TELESCOPES, SOUNDING MACHINES, DEPTHOMETERS, GAUGES (STEAM PRESSURE & VACUUM), BAROMETERS & BAROGRAPHS, CLOCKS, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

[97]

## PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND &amp; UPRIGHT

By CHICKERING.

BROADWOOD,

COLLARD &amp; COLLARD,

ALLISON &amp;

HAMILTON.

— THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3148.

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LATEST STYLES

IN

SOFT FELT

AND

STRAW HATS.

MADE BY

GLYN &amp; CO.,

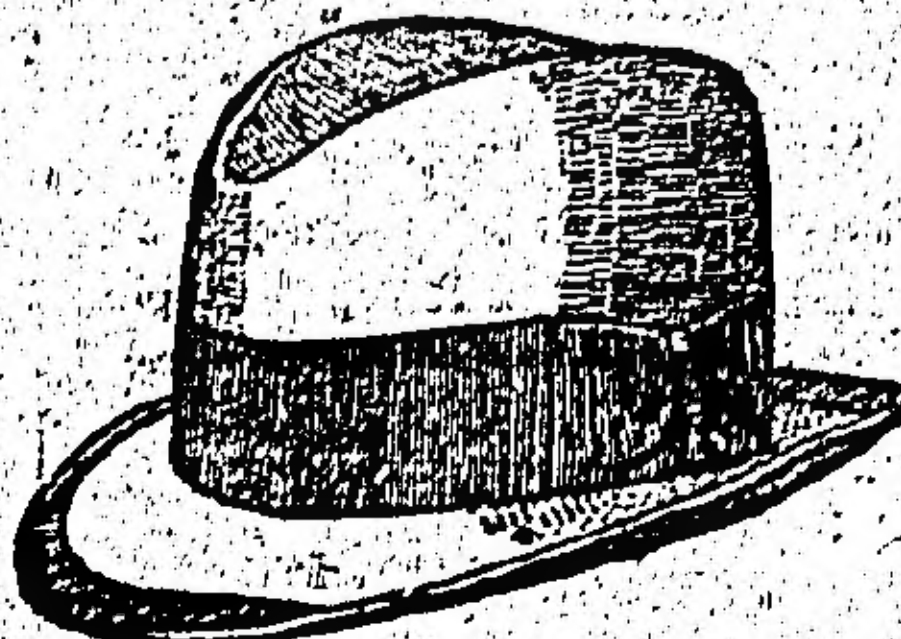
SINGLE AND DOUBLE TERRACE

SOFT FELT AND THE

POPULAR VELOURS

IN ALL THE

NEWEST MATERIALS.



[97]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

COMPRADE for a leading British Insurance Company. English language essential, and general knowledge of Insurance Business. No others need apply. References required. Apply to—  
Box 313,  
Care of Daily Press Office. 314

## THE INDOCHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND on Deferred Shares for the year 1920, at the rate of 8/- per Share.  
Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 2/10 per dollar.  
Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1921, at the Company's Office.  
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 18th, to February 26th, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, January 26th, 1921. [315]

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, (INC.)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "WEST JESSUP"  
From SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

## THE Steamship

"WEST JESSUP"  
having arrived from Seattle and Vancouver on Jan. 27th, 1921, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.  
Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countermanded.  
All broken, damaged and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on Feb. 1st, 1921, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.  
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after February 3rd, 1921, will be subject to rent.  
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countermanding immediately.  
STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,  
Agents for  
Div. of U.S. Shipping Board,  
Emergency Fleet Corporation,  
Hongkong, January 27th, 1921. [316]

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL

## RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES will be held on the following dates—  
WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1921.  
SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1921.

DEBBY DAY.  
THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1921.  
FANCY DRESS BALL AND SUPPER  
(Fancy Dress optional).

TICKETS \$4.—PER HEAD INCLUDING SUPPER AND REFRESHMENTS.  
(In view of the fact that the accommodation will be limited, and in order to avoid overcrowding, intending patrons are advised to book early.) [304]

## WAR MEMORIAL.

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Citizens by a Joint Board of Directors, A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.  
List may be found at—  
Messrs. Lane & Crawford,  
Kelly & Walsh,  
Mount,  
Wm. Powell Ltd.,  
The Hongkong Club,  
Hongkong Cricket Club,  
Club Liquorists,  
Engineering Institute,  
Victoria Recreation Club,  
Kowloon Cricket Club,  
Kowloon Bowling Club,  
Peak Club,  
Club de Recreo,  
Craigswater Club.  
M. J. BRENN,  
Hon. Secretary,  
War Memorial Committee,  
Hongkong, December 16th, 1920. [129]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CHEESE

ADAM CHEESE ... 30 cents per lb  
FRENCH CHEESE ... " " " "  
COULOMMIER CHEESE 30 " " " "  
FIONIO CHEESE ... " " " "  
DEVONSHIRE CREAM 80 cents per lb  
STERILIZED MILK ... 35 " " " "  
(suitable for carrying on voyages)

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. 53

## INTIMATIONS

## CATHEDRAL WAR MEMORIAL.

OFFICERS of the BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE who would like to have Seats allotted to them in the Cathedral at the unveiling of the above Memorial on SUNDAY next, the 30TH JANUARY, at 10.30 A.M., should send in their Names before WEDNESDAY EVENING next to the Chaplain, Seamen's Institute. [289]

## NOTICE

INTIMATION is hereby given that NO DIVIDENDS will be paid on Shares left standing in the name of the undersigned after 31st March, 1921.  
Holders of such shares are accordingly requested to have same transferred forthwith.  
G. C. MOXON,  
c/o MOXON & TAYLOR,  
19, Ice House Street,  
Hongkong, January 22nd, 1921. [286]

## NOTICE

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE are hereby informed that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Frs. 20 per Share will be paid from FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, on presentation of their certificates at the Head Office, in Paris, and at any of its Agencies.  
Hongkong, January 26th, 1921. [276]

## THE LIVERPOOL &amp; LONDON &amp; GLOBE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
St. George's Building,  
Chater Road,  
Hongkong.  
Telephone No. 200. Telegraphic address: "Globe" Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 1st day of February next, Mr. WILLIAM ERIC HALE will take charge of the Company's business in Hongkong as Acting Local Manager.  
Hongkong, January 22nd, 1921. [289]

## CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

## FAMINE RELIEF SURTAX.

THE Collection of this SURTAX is to begin on 1st MARCH and will be in force for one year on all duty paying merchandise landed and shipped without any exception for goods en route as previously notified.  
W. G. LAY,  
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,  
Kowloon and District.  
B/O Inspector General of Chinese Customs,  
Hongkong, January 24th, 1921. [300]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914), \$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENT ISSUE OF \$3,000,000

AND  
THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1918), \$24,000,000.

ON the 6th June, 1917, the undersigned notified Subscribers to the above LOANS that in pursuance of arrangements made with the Chinese Government, the loan service as regards interest payments would in future be adequately secured.  
In regard to the redemption of the Loans it was impossible at the time to make any announcement. The Memorandum of 1918 affected the Loan Service, and although drawings have been proceeded with as funds permitted, Redemption has been irregular, and behind the scheduled dates.  
Arrangements have now been made which will enable annual drawings of each loan to be undertaken until their extinction, in 1924, in the case of the 4th Year Loan, and 1926, in the case of the 3rd Year Loan.  
The Ministry of Finance will notify in due course the date of the drawings to take place this year, with data and place of repayment.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
Inspector-General of Customs,  
Peking, 14th January, 1921. [381]

## THE UNITED MOTOR CO., LTD.

31 and 33 Des Voeux Road,  
Operating  
EXILE GARAGE Phone 1038.

Cars for Hire and Accessories for Sale.  
HONGKONG MOTOR CO.  
141, Praya East, Wanchai.

Workshop and cars garaged at reasonable rates.  
Sole Agents for  
FIRESTONE TYRES

33 x 3 1/2 Firestone fabric tyres \$50 each.  
Batteries charged at \$1.50 each.  
We can give you a service second to none. [171]

## A. G. DA ROCHA

AUTHORISED SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER  
No. 24, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 2582.

## WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS—  
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS—  
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

## INTIMATIONS

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1921, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 18th, 1921. [319]

## THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1921, at 11.40 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary to the General Managers.  
Hongkong, January 18th, 1921. [320]

## THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1921, at 11.50 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 18th, 1921. [321]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1921, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 18th, 1921. [322]

## THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1921, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, January 26th, to FRIDAY, February 4th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary to the  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,  
General Agents for  
THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [283]

## THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1921, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 25th to February 7th, 1921, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 18th, 1921. [252]

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Club House, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1921, at 5.30 P.M. to consider the question of admitting Ladies as Members &/or Subscribers to the Club.

Should there be a majority of three-fourths (or approximately so) in favour, Extraordinary General Meetings will be called to pass and confirm resolutions making the necessary alterations to the Articles of Association.  
By Order,  
L. S. GREENHILL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 26th, 1921. [269]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## FINE OLD

## BROWN

## BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of Fine Aroma.

As a beverage, most health-

ful and agreeable; an aid to

digestion.

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Phone 616. [11]

## BIRTH.

ELSON.—At the French Convent Hospital, Causeway Bay, on January 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM T. ELSON, a son. [317]

## DEATHS.

BURDET.—At St. Paul's Hospital, French Convent, Hongkong, on January 26th, PATRICIA (PATTY) CADZ, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. O. Burnett, age 3 years and 8 months.  
LAND.—At Shanghai, on January 21st, HENRY HENRY LAND.  
MICKLE.—On January 26th, at sea, on board s.s. Japan, D. M. MICKLE, of Standard Oil Co. of New York, Hongkong. [313]  
STEWART.—At Hankow, on January 20th, ALBERT ARTHUR STEWART, consulting engineer to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. [312]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD. O  
KOWLOON OFFICE: 151, PRINCE STREET, K.O.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 27TH, 1921.

## THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

The telegrams to-day confirm a rumour that Lord MILNER's successor at the Colonial Office will be the Rt. Hon. WINSTON CHURCHILL, P.C., M.P., who since January, 1919, has been SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR. The appointment is one which has a direct interest for every Colony, but it is probable that in the Colonies generally Mr. CHURCHILL would have been one of the last men to be thought of as the next SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES. What considerations have influenced Mr. CHURCHILL to abandon the War Office for the Colonial Office have yet to be disclosed. There was no reason to suppose that this was one of his ambitions; yet the post is one which affords ample scope for his brilliant if somewhat erratic talents and gifts of statesmanship. The work will not be entirely new to him, for his first step from the Parliamentary ranks to office was as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1905. Since then he has been in succession at the Board of Trade, the Home Office, the Admiralty and the War Office, and he is still a young man, as statements go. His age is 46. Mr. CHURCHILL is a man of restless energy, and the nation and the Empire is not without gratitude to him for many achievements. The

Labour Exchange Act and the Sweated Industries Act were among the notable legacies of his stay at the Board of Trade. His work at the Home Office is remembered for the introduction of prison reforms; while the Empire feels that it owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. CHURCHILL, in the capacity of First Lord of the Admiralty, for the readiness of the Navy at the outbreak of war. Mr. CHURCHILL, it is true, was severely criticised in connection with the Antwerp episode and the Dardanelles campaign, but when the official enquiries were subsequently held and Ministers and others were in a position to divulge information which could not be disclosed while the war was in progress, it was recognised that the responsibility for these failures did not rest on his shoulders. His career at the Admiralty was terminated in 1915 as the result of disagreements with Admiral Lord FISHER, and there was an interruption in his political career till 1917, when he became Minister of Munitions. He accepted the portfolio of the War Office in January, 1919, and has thus held it for two years. His work as Secretary of War has been largely concerned with the demobilisation after the war, and with cutting down War Office expenditure—problems which have been the subject of a great deal of criticism, which Mr. CHURCHILL has combated in several very notable public speeches.

We think it may justly be said that what is now known of Mr. CHURCHILL's work in the various Government Offices he has held during the past eight years has restored public confidence in his use of the great abilities with which he is so obviously endowed. We are not aware that Mr. CHURCHILL has indicated any special claim to or desire for the post of Colonial Secretary by greater interest in Colonial problems than that shown by any other member of the Cabinet, but we may assume that in making the change from the War Office to the Colonial Office, Mr. CHURCHILL has not been altogether unconscious of the greater glory which is likely to reflect on the Minister in charge of Colonial Affairs from the coming Imperial Conference, for which as SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, he will need to prepare and over which he will preside. Problems await solution which will call for the exercise of the highest gifts of statesmanship. There never was a time perhaps when it was more desirable and necessary that the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES should enjoy public confidence in the Colonies as well as in the Motherland. Whatever may have been the case at an earlier stage in his political career we have no reason to suppose that the appointment of Mr. CHURCHILL to the Colonial Office will be received with any misgivings that he will not prove equal to the great opportunities as well as the great responsibilities which lie immediately before him in his new position.

A movement is now on foot to make Haichow a commercial port, on the same lines as Woosung and Pukow.  
The Diocesan Boys' School prize-giving takes place to-day, at 5.15 p.m., not to-morrow as originally announced.  
The Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Pozzani left yesterday for Waichow on a pastoral visit and will return after the Chinese New Year.  
News has reached Shanghai by cable from San Rafael, California, of the death of Mrs. Grace Dollar Dickson, only daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Robert Dollar. She was 35 years of age.  
M. Paul Claudel, former Minister to Brazil, has been appointed as French Ambassador to Japan. M. Bapet, the present Ambassador to Tokyo, having requested to be allowed to retire.  
The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company announce an interim dividend for the year 1920 of 6/- per share on the Deferred Shares, payable to shareholders on the Colonial Register at the rate of 2/10 per dollar.  
The body of Miss Bertha Baumann, a Swiss stenographer, who arrived at Kobe on Christmas Day to join Messrs. Sulzer Bros., was found in the harbour on January 26th. The lady is believed to have committed suicide.  
Commemorative stamps are to be prepared and put on sale in the post offices throughout China to commemorate the silver jubilee of the Postal Administration in China which has had a prosperous career during the past twenty-five years.

A man who was arrested in Japan for firing at a train, whereby Mr. E. E. Johnson, the Kobe agent of the Admiral Line, was injured by splintered glass, pleaded that he was firing at a sparrow, and did not know that he hit a train!

The Union of Returned Labourers (O.L.O.) has sent a delegate to Peking to demand that investigations be made as to the true condition of the returned coolies, some of whom are said to be starving, without clothing and without money.

We learn that the entries for the coming annual races of the Hongkong Jockey Club, which start on Wednesday, February 23rd and continue on the succeeding three days, constitute a record in the history of the Club. There are over 150 ponies in training. There are as many as 33 entries for the Derby.

The announcement in the *Government Gazette* by the Registrar of Trade Marks that the registration of a trade mark owned by "Wm. Meyerink & Co., Hongkong" has been renewed till 1935 has elicited an inquiry as to whether German firms have now re-opened in Hongkong. It will save misunderstanding if we say that no Germans are yet permitted to reside or carry on business in Hongkong. Why, in the circumstances, the Registrar of Trade Marks should recognise a former German firm here as still having an address in Hongkong we do not know.

The Publicity Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce writes:—Scores of millionaire tourists of New York and surrounding country, it is reported, have secured passage from that city to the Orient via the Panama Canal and Pacific Coast ports on the maiden voyage of the big shipping board vessel *Wenatchee*. It is intended that the steamship, which will be delivered to the Pacific Steamship Company at New York, shall start on her Oriental voyage on or about March 1st from Seattle. The *Wenatchee*, a steamship of 12,000 tons, with passenger accommodations for 250 first-class, will touch at all the regular ports of call in the Orient, including Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and probably Manila, P.I., on the return trip.

The Peking Government *Gazette* publishes an order from the Ministry of Communications to the Peking-Mukden, and other railways instructing the directors to each select one or two experienced foreign educated officials for sending to London, New York and other foreign cities to act as assistants to the engineers, and technical experts who are acting as advisers to the Ministry for the inspection and examination of railway materials purchased abroad. The idea is to train so that, in course of time, foreign goods bought from abroad by the various Government-controlled railways can be inspected and received by Chinese engineers without the assistance of foreigners. Special regulations have been promulgated by the Ministry governing the purchase and inspection of railway materials purchased from foreign factories. It is the intention of the Government to gradually unify and consolidate the purchasing system so that materials purchased by one line can be used by another.

The Rev. Walter Naish, M.A., for the past five years Chaplain of All Saints' Church, Kobe, has resigned the chaplaincy. Mr. Naish has travelled very widely in his time, in many countries of both hemispheres, sometimes holding ecclesiastical livings in British dominions, and sometimes ministering to small communities in foreign lands, as he has done in Kobe. Though now well on in years Mr. Naish has lost none of his interest in men and things, and age has not quenched his *Wanderlust*. He is visiting China, and from here goes to Penang, where he expects to stay several months, and he also casts an eye southwards to the Island Continent of Australia, the exploration of which will about complete his acquaintance with all parts of the planet. During his stay in Kobe Mr. Naish says the *Japan Chronicle* has been in the best sense of the word "all things to all men." With deep convictions of his own he has shown charity for all and no intolerance towards any. He carries with him the good wishes of the whole of the Kobe community. He is succeeded at All Saints' Church by the Rev. G. A. Bridle, who is no stranger to Japan, and who has been for years connected with the English Church Mission in Korea.

## THE DENNISTON PLAYERS.

An American farce was presented by the Denniston Players at the Theatre Royal last night. The *U.S.A.* would seem desirous of vying with France in the production of plays dealing with marital infidelity if this play is a fair sample of the work of American authors—which probably it is not. For two long acts everyone declares he is about to "tell the whole truth," and proceeds to do exactly the reverse; by that device the complications between husbands and wives, on which the plot depends, are maintained.  
The Company carried the play through with vigour; Mr. Leo Kennedy had a great deal to do in the part of the exemplary but much-misunderstood husband and he certainly did not spare himself. Miss Florence Chapman as his wife was quite successful, and Miss Warda Howard as the apex of the eternal triangle was admirable.



## REPRISALS IN IRELAND: GENERAL STRICKLAND'S JUSTIFICATION.

## FRACAS IN BOMBAY: SHOPKEEPERS PROPOSE GENERAL STRIKE.

## WORLD PEACE PROBLEMS: COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AUSTRIA'S NEEDS.

### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### MARITIME LABOUR CONDITIONS. IMPORTANCE OF REACHING AGREEMENT.

BRUSSELS, January 26th.

At the International Shipping Conference, the President, M. Albert Thomas, who is a director of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, in a speech, emphasised the necessity of reaching an agreement for all sea-workers. He declared that mercantile officers should share in the benefits obtained, and said that if the conference succeeded in settling the main lines of maritime labour, an agreement based on them should be arranged as soon as possible by all nations in the form of joint conventions and laws.

### TO PREVENT UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

### U.S. IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS' VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.

Mr. Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, who recently returned from Europe, told the Senate Immigration Committee that the United States should co-operate with foreign nations to prevent the sailing of aliens inadmissible in the United States. He declared that European countries would unanimously agree to help to prevent undesirable from embarking for the United States. He believed that their effective co-operation was possible.

### M. C. C. TOUR.

### RESULT OF TWO-DAY MATCH AT HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, January 26th.

In a two-day match here, the M.C.C. made 329, Hobbs contributing 74 and Woolley 57. Hamilton played sixteen men and in the first innings made 98 and in the second 109 for 13 wickets. The match was drawn.

### INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONFERENCE.

### VOTE FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL BOARD.

LONDON, January 26th.

The International Miners' Conference in London passed a resolution calling on the International Labour Office to establish an International Control Board to share and exchange all raw materials indispensable for the restoration of all countries, also calling on the miners of every country to suppress overtime.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### BIG ACCUMULATIONS OF COAL.

LONDON, January 26th.

The International Miners' Conference has held its last session. It passed a resolution noting the statement by the German delegates that the stocks of 800,000 tons of coal in the Ruhr district and 600,000 tons in Upper Silesia at present accumulated could be distributed inland in compliance with the Spa Agreement if transport were available, also noting that there are accumulations of coal in most mining countries and urging that such anomalies should not be allowed to develop, and that there should be improvement in transport and stabilisation of exchange.

### U.S. COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.

Mr. Davis announced that the Communications Conference will be resumed in the near future.

### LATEST CABLES.

### POSITION IN IRELAND. FIASCO OF SINN FEIN AMBUSHES.

LONDON, January 26th.

General Strickland's view that ambushes are proving a failure is confirmed by the fiasco of an attack on a police lorry near the Law Courts in Dublin, last night. Bombs were thrown and fell behind the car. A fusillade by a group of persons on the quayside had no effect. Another police lorry across the river intervened and poured a volley into the fleeing civilians of whom a number are believed to have been killed. Those badly wounded were carried through the labyrinth of the lanes adjoining the quay, men armed with revolvers keeping off spectators trying to follow them. Both the lorries returned to the depot unscathed.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### REPUBLICAN ARMY WEAKENING.

LONDON, January 25th.

General Strickland, interviewed at Cork, defended official reprisals. He admitted that they were deplorable and disliked by the soldiers, but the effects were salutary. General Strickland said that houses were only destroyed when occupants were known to sympathise with the organisers of ambushes or refused information. He believed reprisals strengthened the hands of the people who were unwilling to participate in, but were helpless to prevent, ambushes.

General Strickland was of the opinion that the organisation of the Irish Republican Army was being broken up, its communications smashed, and local bodies dealt with in detail. As evidence this he pointed out that nothing had been accomplished in the recent attacks on barracks, the assailants being always easily repulsed. He concluded by declaring that court-martial were absolutely fair. A special corps of trained court-martial officers is being established.

### HOW DE VALERA RETURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25th.

The actual method of De Valera's return from America to Ireland is probably explained by a story in the newspapers declaring that the captain of a cargo boat just returned from England identified De Valera's photo as that of a stoker on the last voyage to England, who deserted on December 10th while the ship was in harbour at London.

### SIR EDWARD CARSON DECLINES UNIONIST LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, January 25th.

Notwithstanding appeals by an influential deputation of Ulsterites, Sir Edward Carson has declined to accept the leadership of the Unionist Party in the new Ulster Parliament, owing to the strain on his health, but he has agreed to retain the Chairmanship of the Ulster Unionists in the Imperial Parliament. Sir James Craig, M.P., will probably be invited to accept the leadership.

### FRACAS AT BOMBAY.

### POLICE MAKE SEVENTEEN ARRESTS.

BOMBAY, January 25th.

Following a fight between a European and Hindu boys in consequence of the former killing two pigeons that were feeding on the road, the police took charge of the boys, but were followed by the crowd, which demanded the release of the Hindu. The police charged, injuring several and making seventeen arrests. A general hartal (closing of shops) is proposed.

### STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, January 25th.

The Stock Exchange and the cotton and bullion markets have been closed.

### LATEST CABLES.

### INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE. SOLUTION OF AUSTRIAN PROBLEM AT HAND.

LONDON, January 26th.

The appointment of an Austrian Committee by the Conference is hailed with the liveliest satisfaction in London, and it is regarded that it is likely to lead to a speedy settlement of one of the most pressing problems of the day, since the commissioners have already covered much ground. It is understood that the committee has been requested to tackle its task on the broadest basis and not to omit Austria's neighbours from its calculations.

As regards Greece, although the delegates unanimously desired to maintain the status quo, it was decided not to recognise King Constantine and deal only with the Government. In consequence of several recently changed factors, the Turkish policy presents a possibility of variation and it is now practically certain that the Turkish Treaty will be modified, one of the most prominent proposals being the transformation of the Greek zone of occupation to a zone of economic interest under the sovereignty of the Sultan and the removal of the Greek troops.

The topic of supreme importance, namely, reparations, comes up for discussion to-day.

### PARADOXICAL POSITION OF GERMANY.

PARIS, January 25th.

The reparations question comes up to-day. It is estimated that Germany has already paid the Allies over 9,000 million gold marks, but the Allied advances to Germany, the cost of the armies of occupation and the value of property, namely, 2,500 millions gold marks in districts liberated from Germany must be deducted from it. Furthermore, a paradoxical situation exists of the Allies having advanced 648 millions gold marks to Germany.

Certain experts favour the simple solution of the finances of Germany by handing them over directly to the League of Nations.

The *Petit Parisien* declares that Mr. Lloyd George warmly supported the proposal of Marshal Foch on the subject of disarmament.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### CONFERENCE IN LONDON ON EASTERN QUESTION.

PARIS, January 25th.

The Inter-Allied Conference decided upon an Allied conference in which Greek and Turkish representatives will participate, and which will shortly assemble in London, with a view to reaching a settlement of Eastern questions.

### AUSTRIAN REHABILITATION.

PARIS, January 25th.

The Conference this morning considered proposals with regard to financing Austrian trade and rehabilitating that country. It was decided that the Austrian question was intimately bound up with the economic condition of Central Europe. The question was, therefore, referred to the Ministers of Commerce of Britain, especially in regard to the methods of stabilising exchange.

### "COMPLETE ACCORD" ON DISARMAMENT.

PARIS, January 25th.

The military experts reached complete accord on the question of disarmament.

### JUNE LIMIT FOR GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

PARIS, January 25th.

It is understood that there is no reason to fear a serious divergence of Anglo-French opinion in regard to the disarmament question. The British and French military experts simply differ as to the extent of the arms still in the possession of Germany in contravention of the Treaty. The principal difference in regard to disarmament is that the British advisers believe that a solution can be effected equally safely a few weeks later than the French contemplate. It is believed that the longest period suggested for carrying out all the measures does not extend beyond June.

### NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

PARIS, January 25th.

The decision to hold the Near East conference in London was reached after taking into consideration recent events in Greece and Turkey, notably Constantine's return, the development of the Kemalist movement, the possibility of union between Turkish Nationalists and the Bolsheviks, and the recent Greek military failures in Asia Minor. Lord Curzon mooted the idea, which M. Briand eagerly supported. The conference will probably be held on the 25th of next month. The Constantinople Government will be free to consult the Mustafa Kemal Government with a view to the composition of a joint Ottoman delegation.

### COLONIAL OFFICE.

### MR. CHURCHILL TO TAKE OVER CHARGE.

LONDON, January 25th.

Reuters learns that Lord Milner and Mr. Churchill today informally discussed preliminary arrangements in consequence of the latter's impending appointment as Colonial Secretary. The formal handing over of the seals of office, which will be attended by some ceremony, necessitates the presence of his Majesty, and Lord Milner will relinquish office as soon as His Majesty's presence can be secured.

It is understood that Lord Milner intends going abroad as soon as possible. The War Office to-day did not confirm the report of Mr. Churchill's impending visit to Mesopotamia. He says, he is unlikely to formulate his plans until his appointment has received the Royal assent.

### A YEAR OF SHIPBUILDING.

LONDON, January 24th.

Lloyd's Register has issued the annual summary of the world's merchant shipbuilding. It includes only vessels over a hundred tons and shows that the world's production has fallen sharply from 7,144,000 tons in 1919 to 5,861,000 in 1929. The latter figure, however, is still an increase of 2,800,000 over 1913, which was a pre-war record.

The report discloses the remarkable strides made by Japan, her total output of 456,043 tons nearly equalling the whole output of the decade before the war. The countries with the largest outputs were the United States, Japan, Holland and Canada, totalling 3,275,505 tons, comprising 86 per cent. of the total output abroad. The total tonnage launched in the Dominions in 1929 was 93,644 tons, or 155,000 tons less than in 1919.

### INDUSTRIAL POSITION IN UNITED KINGDOM.

### MANY FACTORIES RESUMING WORK.

LONDON, January 25th.

The succession of announcements of works closing down or going on short time has been pleasantly broken by the information that some Welsh tin-plate works are reopening, while lace factories in Ayrshire, which resorted to short time, have now resumed full running.

Sir Howard Houlder, presiding at the annual meeting of the Houlder Line, believed that the present depression was overdone. We might expect some little rebound, which would enable business to be resumed and developed with a moderate margin of profit.

### JAPAN AND AMERICA.

### NEGOTIATIONS SATISFACTORILY CONCLUDED.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.

It is announced here that the negotiations between Baron Shidehara (Japanese Ambassador to America) and Mr. Roland Morris (U.S. Ambassador to Japan) regarding the Californian anti-land legislation and the definition of rights of Japanese in the United States have successfully terminated, subject to the approval of the respective Governments.

Baron Shidehara has submitted his report to the Foreign Office at Tokyo, whilst Mr. Morris has his ready for consideration by Mr. Colby, who is expected back in Washington from South America on January 27th.

### WELSH BYE-ELECTION.

### THREE LIBERAL CANDIDATES LIKELY.

LONDON, January 25th.

In connection with the bye-election caused by the elevation of Sir Vaughan Davies to the Peerage, the Cardiffshire Liberal Association has selected Mr. Llewellyn Williams (former M.P. for Carmarthen) by 206 votes against 127 for Mr. Evans (one of Mr. Lloyd George's private secretaries). The latter had previously declared that he would seek election, whatever the Association's decision, while a probable third candidate is Sir Lewis Loveden-Parry, as a Liberal "anti-waster."

### SIR GERALD GOODMAN'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, January 25th.

The congregation at the funeral of Sir Gerald Goodman, formerly Attorney-General in the Straits Settlements, at Bath Abbey included Sir Edward Brockman, Sir Arthur Young also Mr. Elliott, representing the Singapore Bar, Mr. Murray Johnson representing the Association of British Malaya, Mr. Goodman of the Malay States Civil Service, Mr. Sydney Helps, formerly of the P. W. D. in the Straits, and Professor D'Albuquerque.

### UNITED STATES NAVY.

### TEMPORARY CESSATION OF BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.

The Senate has adopted the resolution introduced by Senator Borah asking the Senate Naval Committee for information whether it is advisable or feasible to suspend American naval building for six months.

### U.S. SHIPPING RATES.

### IMPORTANT RATES DECISION.

PORTLAND (OREGON), January 25th.

The Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Steamship Company announces a decision by the trans-Pacific lines to make the rate between the Far East and New York to New Orleans, via Pacific Coast ports and the Panama Canal, the same as via Suez, in order to meet foreign shipping competition.

### NEW YORK-LONDON CROSS RATE.

NEW YORK, January 25th.

Sterling has reached \$3.621, the highest for six months.

### MIROVA-PODOLSKY CONCERT AT THE CITY HALL.

It would be difficult to discriminate between the art of Vera Mirova, dancer, and of Leo Podolsky, pianist, as demonstrated in their concert, last night, at the City Hall. Both must stand well to the fore in any company of artistic interpreters. Opening with Bach-Liszt's "Lamentations and Crucifix," the conception of which was admirably portrayed, Mr. Podolsky offered excerpts from Chopin, Debussy, Medther, and Strauss-Schott, and met with unvarying success in pieces of different type. Chopin's "Nocturne" and perhaps his better known "Polonaise," were revelations of tone production, the latter, with its militaristic dignity, being splendidly given. "The Lyric page" and "The Fairy Tale," pieces of a lighter type, as their titles denote, were dainty bits of picture-weaving, and the Paraphrase on "The Bat" crowned a masterly performance. Mr. Podolsky's command of his instrument was well nigh perfect, and his performance in a hall more suited to chamber music than piano-forte recitals, stamps him a master hand. Miss Vera Mirova offered interpretations of Paderewski's "Minuet," Grieg's "Anitra's Dance" from the Peer Gynt Suite, Chopin's "Valse," Dvorak's "Humoresque" and Godard's "Mazurka." In each she was entirely successful and gained unstinted applause. Her dancing is natural, and she brings to it the intelligence and grace so necessary to this phase of artistic interpretation. The play of arms and facial expression were perfect, the latter particularly in the "Mazurka."

If another opportunity is offered of seeing these artists, music lovers should count themselves very fortunate. The audience, which included Lady Stubbs, last night, in point of numbers, was good. A late start was made which prevented some from remaining to see the dragon dance.

### FIREMEN'S PRAISE OF OIL.

The use of oil instead of coal as fuel in ocean liners means 20 years added to the lives of firemen, a representative of the British Firemen's Union told the men on his arrival at New York on November 20th in the *Aquitania*.

He made the trip in order to investigate conditions of work in this new field and to determine how many oil fires one man can reasonably be expected to take care of. At present he has time under charge, but shipowners say the number should be 12 and in certain cases 16. The *Aquitania* now employs 200 fewer firemen than formerly, when three firemen and at least trimmers were required for each fire. The firemen's work is now cleaner and less laborious.

### AN "UNINTELLIGENT DEMON" DEAN INGE ON THE STATE.

### BALLOT-BOX DEMOCRACY OBSOLETE.

The Dean of St. Paul's lectured at King's College, Strand, recently, on "The Modern Apotheosis of State and Nation."

He began by tracing at considerable length the development of the State and the growth of individual freedom, remarking that he believed with Anatole France that "in all things there is latent some peculiar evil which gives rise to fresh changes." Monarchy passed into tyranny, aristocracy into oligarchy, democracy into anarchy. Theoretically, a State might go on revolving in this way for ever; but the actual tendency was downward, because nature had so fashioned men that they desired everything and could not get much, so that they were always discontented and consumed either by ambition or fear, which passions were the ruin of States. They would fall to pieces sooner but for wars, which bound them together for a time. Culture, he thought, was more superficial than was usually supposed, and a vast amount of deliberate nonsense had been talked about it since 1914. It was impossible to define a nation as a body of men who believed themselves to be one. It had nothing to do with language, for the Scotch spoke two languages, the Belgians and Swiss three each, and the Americans at least a dozen. Lord Acton's verdict that the theory of nationalism was more absurd and more criminal than that of Socialism would have been more telling without the comparison. Socialism was not necessarily absurd or criminal; it was only a machine which had hitherto refused to work, whereas nationalism worked a great deal too well. The victory of the Allies was a victory for nationalism, though the spirit of nationalism in its most aggressive form seemed to be incarnate in the German.

Most shameless of aggressors. There was nothing particularly sacred about the State, which so far as it was identified with the Government might be the least respectable of the social organizations to which we belonged. To the unprejudiced observer, so far from displaying superior wisdom or morality, international relations seemed to exhibit the most dismal failure of common sense and common decency to be found anywhere. On the whole, the larger the group the worse it behaved. Of all aggregates, States were most shameless when they acted as States, and to worship the State was to worship a demon who had not even the redeeming quality of being intelligent.

Sometimes, said Dean Inge, the State bade us do something of which our consciences disapproved. When the great war came on our State a minority of citizens thought it was a mistake, and decided that they would take no part in it. They found their objections on certain different points of view, all of which he found reasonable. Some objectors were not cowards. Might there not, he asked, have been some moral courage in the unwilling recruit who declared frankly that he would rather be a coward than a corpse! Yet, with all his sympathy and admiration for the Quakers, he thought that when the safety and existence of the country were at stake the right of private judgment in opposing the deliberate expressed policy of the State could not be upheld.

The State was no creator of moral principles. "Suppose that the State has exceeded its rights by prohibiting some harmless act, such as the consumption of alcohol. Is smuggling in such a case morally justifiable? I should say Yes! The interference of the State in such matters is a mere impertinence."

ANTI-DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION. The great issue before the world to-day was not between monarchy and democracy, but between nationalism and internationalism. While we following humbly in the wake of America, had been stirring our fly-blown phylacteries and chattering about making the world safe for democracy, the world had been girding itself for a much grimmer task. The new revolutionary and semi-revolutionary movements were all, without exception, anti-democratic. Ballot-box democracy had seen its best days. All that we had said about the absurdity of the God-State might prove to be fogging a dead horse. The strategy of Foch had refuted Hegel and Treitschke, and the God-State was gone with the Kaiser into banishment.

The League of Nations was based on the principle of nationality. The nations were to be units, entering into the League as units, and supporting it as units. For this reason the Revolution was pledged to destroy the League, and if it ever came into effective existence the Revolution would do all in its power to undermine it. We English, we, as usual, so slow to understand what was going on abroad that we did not realize this, and muddle-headed persons might be found supporting the League of Nations and at the same time expressing sympathy with Bolshevism.

He was not favourably impressed with internationalism as he had found it. He felt that a system which repudiated the principle of nationality and with it all the great human institutions which co-existed with that principle—patriotism, religion, the family, and private property—must inevitably result in a fiasco. The people who quoted, very unfairly, Dr. Johnson's well-known gibe about patriotism being the last refuge of a scoundrel, were persons whom one would wish to see driven to their last refuge.

Ten in the schoolroom was finished, and the dean's reverend put her conclusion to it with the injunction: "Say your grace, Monica, and go and wash your sticky hands!" Monica responded, all in one breath: "Thank God my hands are not a bit sticky for my good tea meal!"



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### LOVE LAUGHS AT PASSPORTS THE BARRIER SURMOUNTED.

A German engineer who wanted to marry had been compelled to postpone the ceremony because his fiancée, who lived across the border in a neighbouring country, was unable to obtain her passport.

To circumvent this difficulty the engineer conceived the plan of meeting her in a frontier town. There, he strategized with the police that they should be married across the barrier, he standing on one side and she on the other. After the ceremony had been performed, the happy bridegroom leapt forward and lifted his bride—who had meanwhile, of course, changed her nationality by marriage—over the border.

The pair then entered a closed carriage and drove away under the noses of the astonished frontier guards, who were powerless to intervene.

### TAME HUSBAND WANTED.

The points of an "ideal husband" are enumerated with considerable thoroughness by Catherine Louise Stack, a nurse, aged 30, who recently advertised for a husband in the Philadelphia newspapers.

He must be a good dresser and earn more than \$5 a week. He can have dogs, but must not have children. He can have any colour hair except red. He must have a good disposition; no "niggers" need apply. He must not be fresh from Ireland.

In addition, Miss Stack indicated that she had a preference for Philadelphians, who are "usually staid, sober, and respectable." She hinted that New York men would have to pass a very severe examination. "In New York," she has discovered after 15 years' residence, "men marry and then start to run about with other women." "I'm to be the only woman," she says, "my husband has got to understand that clearly."

Miss Stack's first caller was a tramp, but as he was anything but a good "dresser" his suit was not approved.

### DOLL RELICS OF 1,900 YEARS -AGO.

There has just come into the possession of the Berlin Museum a group of ancient Roman objects which were discovered in the tomb of a little girl of the period of the Emperor Tiberius, that is to say, some 1,900 years ago. The objects, which must have been placed there by the little girl's parents, are in nearly as good state as they were when the child lay dying with them in her arms.

There was a coin of Tiberius in the dead child's hand—the fee to give to the ferryman for the crossing to the other side. There was a box containing her little doll. There was a candlestick and a doll's tiny glass ampoule. The little girl had dressed her dolls and had made them up, for there was a little box of cosmetics with a picture on the cover. Evidently the dolls descended to her from other hands, and must have been a family treasure. She was fond of playing with bricks; her box contained some little cubes painted in four colours. There was a little gold brooch, probably one she wore at parties, of the most delicate filigree work, and a gold bracelet. All the things seem to have been put there by a mother who knew how to find the way to a child's heart.

### A CLEVER SATIRE.

One of the very best things in Mrs. Aquil's "Autobiography" is the full text of the little satire, "In Praise of Young Girls," by her step-son, Raymond Aquil. Quotations from this delightful poem, which would have been praised by Pope for its mastery of the heroic couplet, have often been quoted in conversation—but hitherto the full text had never been published. The satirist announces that his subject is "the speeding up of Love," and he goes on to dismiss Mona Lisa posing:

The style enigma of her simple smile as far too slow and tame to be attractive in these later days. The modern girl's swift and versatile:

Long on the circle of that glad grimace  
Has wheeled your weary dimples into place.  
Our little Chloë (mark the nimble head!)  
Has raised a laugh against her bosom friend.

Melting a Marquess, mollified a few,  
Kissed every member of the Blue crew,  
Cried to Bluff, quizzed an aged Peer,  
Has danced a tango and has dropped a tear.

She is all this to all men, and knows better  
than they do what is the blind spot in their  
defence against the petite amoureuse. "Do you prefer," a thing of dew and dew-drops:

Or is your type Poppa or Polaire?  
The crystal voice of a maiden's dreams,  
Or the last fancy in cosmetic dreams?  
The dark and tender eye that lures and lures  
brightly.

Young's rosy blush or Passion's pearly  
bliss!  
You hardly know perhaps; but Chloë  
knows.

And pairs you out the necessary dose,  
Meticulously measuring to scale  
The cup of Circé or the Holy Grail—  
An actress she at home in every role,  
One stout or flatter, bully or caress,  
And on occasion by a stretch of art  
Can even speak the language of the heart.

The little satire, remarking a London paper,  
is perfect both in matter and manner; and  
will long outlive many of the most-praised  
achievements of the Georgian Muse.

A collector to a girl at West Hartlepool:  
You were not engaged to this man and yet  
you were sufficiently friendly to kiss him—  
A barrier? It has happened before in the  
history of man.

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& SWIRE. [308]

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF  
YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR  
PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the  
Chinese Government Railway invites  
sealed proposals of BRIDGE CONTRACTORS  
for Designing and Building a New  
steel Bridge about 2,500 meters in length across  
the Yellow River (Shuang Ho). Proposals will  
be received up to Noon of June 30th, 1921, at  
the Office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking,  
China. Plans, rules and specifications can be  
obtained from the following Offices:

Peking—Peking-Hankow Railway, Ameri-  
can, British, Belgian, French,  
Italian and Japanese Legations.  
Foreign—Chinese Legations, Washington,  
London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and  
Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accom-  
panied with \$5.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY  
ADMINISTRATION. [180]

THEATRE ROYAL

For a short season only.

REYNOLDS DENNISTON, LTD.

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

in a new repertoire of Comedies and Farces.

TO-NIGHT

For the first time in Hongkong

THE LION AND THE MOUSE

Friday, Jan. 28th.

The Farce that made the Denniston's famous

"UBI IN MARE" ROOM.

Saturday, Jan. 29th.

The Farce that made the Denniston's famous

"PLEASE GET MARRIED"

Prices: \$4.50 & \$1.50. Performance 9.15 pm. Sharp.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

The Peak Tramway Co. will run a special car

15 minutes after the performance. [236]

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE — — — \$1.75

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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA,  
PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENADE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Jan. 29th, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Jan. 29th, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, January 22nd, 1921. [232]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Jan. 28th, will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.  
Hongkong, January 2nd, 1921. [235]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA,  
PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENARA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st Jan. 1921, will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 31st Jan. 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th January, 1921. [305]

S.S. "DOCTEUR PIERRE BENOIT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LON-  
DON, etc., Consignees of Cargo from  
Shanghai are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Vanillin, are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, 27th January, that it is to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned Goods remaining undischarged after Jan. 27th, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before Feb. 2nd, or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29th, at 10 a.m.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

B. BODENFUESS, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, January 24th, 1921. [306]

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

(via Suez or Panama)

For NEW YORK

"GAELIC PRINCE"

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone 3165.

Telegrams "Furprince."

PIMPLES OVER  
FACE AND BODY

Itched and Burned, Lost  
Sleep, Cuticura Heals.

"I had been a long sufferer from pimples and blotches all over my face and body. They used to itch and burn so that I could not sleep at night, and they came to a head and burst. I was ashamed to go out."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I tried them. I had a box of Cuticura when I was a child. (Signed) William Mason, 47, Princess St., Bradford, Lancs., Eng."

Use these super-emerency skin-cures for every day after-bath. Soap to cleanse and purify, Ointment to heal.

See 10, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4, and 10, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C. 4, for full particulars and price.

Small Cuticura Soap shown without name.

[23-22]

BSA  
BICYCLES

"Perfect in Every Part."

EVERY PART OF A B.S.A. BICYCLE IS GUARANTEED INTERCHANGEABLE.

Manufactured by B.S.A. CYCLES LTD.,

Proprietors: The B.S.A. Small Arms Co. Ltd.,

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FOR SOLO & SIDE CAR.

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REGISTERED

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ESTD 1847 AT

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers

"ACHILLES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 24th Jan.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 29th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th Feb., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 24th, 1921. [303]

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

PUBLIC OPINION AND NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

ORGANISING THE RELIEF OF FAMINE FUND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 16th.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Attacks on the Government on the question of national expenditure continue with great vigour and freedom in a section of the Press, in spite of the fact that the financial debate, ended in the House of Commons. The Parliamentary effort ended in a failure that only served to show that the Coalition can do practically what they like, and that there is no really effective criticism in the House of Commons so far as the spending powers of the Executive are concerned. There is undoubtedly deep resentment against taxation as it is at present levied, but the feeling finds no adequate means of practical expression at Westminster.

The critics have been guilty of bad strategy. They relied upon getting sufficient support inside the House of Commons to be able to impose on the Government a "datum line" of expenditure. This they fixed at 800 millions sterling. But the defenders of the Government were able to show that, apart from the cost of the Services, more than this sum is required to meet Government commitments that were sanctioned by Parliament either during the war or since the war ended. "I need only mention as proof of the weakness of the anti-Coalition attack that Mr. Asquith was absent from the debate. It is true that he had an engagement in his constituency, but that could have been cancelled, and would have been had he been keen to attend the House. I hear that his action has disheartened his little band of followers. It is being said now that he holds his position as leader of the 'Wee Wees' solely to the circumstances that there is nobody to succeed him."

The mistakes of Government critics in Parliament are stereotyped in the Press. It is an easy matter to excite public anger against the Government by articles on the salaries of Civil Servants; but this item is, after all, only a drop in the ocean. Nor is it because of blunders and mismanagement, as, for instance, in the disposal of war material at less than the best price that could be obtained, that taxation in this country stands at £23 per head of the population. The reason for the present position lies much deeper.

I have always held that the only way by which national expenditure (and therefore taxation) can be reduced is by a change of Government policy in various directions. Briefly, the Government's policy is right or it is wrong. If it is right, expenditure, however heavy, is capable of defence. If it is wrong, the true remedy is a change of policy, which, of course, means the dismissal of the present Government and the election of other men to take their place. This, however, is not the line of criticism adopted inside or outside the House of Commons. Perhaps it is felt that we are not yet out of the wood of post-war dangers and difficulties, and that while it suits the critics to beat the big drum and indulge in threats, they realise it would not do to press the attack to the extreme of a general election.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Government expenditure is the question of the hour here, and it may be worth while to note a few of the essential facts. In the first place, interest on national debt is £246 millions, and the sum set aside for repayment is £234 millions, while the cost of pensions is £123 millions. These items account for half of our total annual expenditure. Stated in another way, for every pound sterling paid in direct taxation, 10s. go to foot the bill for national debt and pensions. It is the price of war.

The other half of our taxation is accounted for by loans to the Dominions and "entente" Allies, which will be gradually repaid; the cost of land settlement of ex-Servicemen and also of temporary Departments, like the Ministry of Munitions and the Ministry of Shipping, each of which charges are rapidly diminishing; and, further, the cost of our social policy. Under the last-named heading are old-age pensions and education. This leaves the question of armaments outstanding, including the occupation of Mesopotamia.

I have indicated the chief channels of Government expenditure, resulting in a load of taxation totalling £1,418 millions for the current year. It is, of course, a terrific figure, and it will have to be reduced somehow. We cannot go on paying at this rate in times of peace. It will be recalled that there was a great uproar when Gladstone introduced a Budget for £100 millions! The items I have quoted, however, clearly show that the tide has receded, and that the country is now paying off a few millions here and there. It is a "policy" that is responsible for it all.

The Times' advertisement of the Government every morning in ponderous articles, and the Daily Mail's screams of "Wretches." But so far as we can judge Ministers are not perturbed. The Prime Minister certainly is not. Occasionally he is back in the House of Commons he contemptuously likened the attacks of the Northcliffe papers to "the savage music of a Jazz band outside!"

BRITAIN AND THE FAMINE.  
Mr. Frederick Anderson, Chairman of the China Association in London, informs me that contributions to the China Famine Fund are coming in very slowly. A strong effort is, therefore, to be made to stir up interest in the subject and to explain the true position. For this purpose a meeting has been called at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London has made itself responsible for the receipt of subscriptions, and the Foreign Office is backing the effort as much as possible. Mr. J. P. Donovan, who used to be Chinese Postmaster at Shanghai, has agreed to act as secretary of the Famine Fund, and he is organising collecting agencies all over the country.

The small amount subscribed to date, totalling about £4,000, is not due to apathy on the part of the British public, but to want of knowledge of the terrible state of affairs in the famine districts of China, and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE TURKISH TREATY.

AN APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE.

The Secretary General of the League of Nations has been apprised of an appeal for the modification of the Turkish Treaty. The signatories of the document base their appeal on article 19 of the Covenant, which makes international conditions "whose continuance endangers the peace of the world" a matter of general concern; and they rest their case on the principles proclaimed by the Allies in the war, and notably upon the assurance of Mr. Lloyd George that the Allies were not fighting "to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race."

In spite of these pledges, the appeal points out, the whole of Thrace, including the quasisacred city of Adrianople, has been placed under foreign rule without any attempt to consult the populations, as was done in Silesia and elsewhere. Again, Smyrna, the chief outlet of Asia Minor, has been taken away from the Turks, together with a territory extending a hundred miles.

Similarly, exception is taken to the provisions of the Treaty which place the army of Turkey under the "control, organisation, and distribution" of an Inter-Allied Commission on which Turkey herself is not represented, and her finances under another Commission to which a Turkish representative is added solely in a "consultative capacity." Turkey, in fact, is deprived of the essential attributes of a sovereign state.

Even more flagrant, in the view of the signatories of the appeal, is the treatment meted out to the non-Turkish portions of the former Ottoman Empire. The support of the Arabs was secured by promises of autonomy for their lands. Moreover, by article 22 of the Covenant the existence of these communities as independent nations was "provisionally recognised, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory, until such time as they are able to stand alone." In fact, the Mandatories are imposing, at a great expense of men and money, their own rule upon these populations. "The League of Nations has a direct responsibility for the manner in which mandates are carried out, and justice demands that their underlying principles should be observed, and that they should not be a cover, as at present, for the exploitation of weak and small nations."

For these reasons we humbly pray the Assembly to exercise the duty imposed upon it by article 19 of the Covenant to advise the reconsideration of this unhappy treaty, so out of harmony with the principles of the Covenant, so disturbing a factor in international relationships, especially between Asia and Europe, and so inimical to that peace of the world which it is the express purpose of the League of Nations to foster and conserve."

to lack of organisation in the matter of collecting the subscriptions. The members now in hand should remove these handicaps, and it may be expected that money will come in freely.

JOURNALISTS AT DINNERS.

There were some bright and amusing speeches at the annual dinner of the Institute of Journalists in the Connaught Rooms. Viscountess Rhonda, widow of the late-time Rhonda, proposed the toast of the Institute, and incidentally mentioned quite a number of things she had longed to do. She had ambitions as a doctor, lawyer, politician and the rest, but more than anything else, her Ladyship always desired to be a journalist, "because they have so much power, and although they see what is going on behind the scenes they do not tell all they know."

As for her ambition, Lady Rhonda, I led a story of a child who was admonished by a friend, "Don't you want to go to Heaven?" "No, I don't," said the child, "I would much rather go with father."

A number of well-known figures in journalism were to be seen in the company. Perhaps it was this which prompted one of the speakers to have a gentle "dig" at the young and aggressive organisers of the National Union of Journalists. The Union recently formulated demands for higher salaries in approved Trades Union style, threatening to get the Printers' Union to call their men out in support, if necessary. Lord Northcliffe's reply was a declaration that rather than submit to any dictation of this kind he would "shut down" the Daily Mail and all the other papers issued from Carmelite House. He suggested that before embarking on their campaign the Union ought to get as members "some people who have done something in journalism."

THE NEW SILVER COINS.  
I believe the average man does not bother his head about the new silver coins which were issued this week. Discussions in the newspapers would lead one to suppose that there is something objectionable in the issue. But there is, of course, no reason why anybody should worry, even though the humble shilling now in circulation contains only just over half as much silver as the shilling which is gradually to be called in. As a matter of fact it actually represents a higher intrinsic value than the shilling of pre-war days.

It is wholly a mistake to suppose that there was before the war a shilling's worth of silver in a shilling, says an expert. In 1914 silver was worth 2s. an ounce, and the shilling was actually worth only 4d. With silver at its present price the new shilling will be worth 7d., so that our half-penny coins are really more valuable than silver coins were in the brave days of yore.

It will be two or three years before the last of the pre-war silver coins disappears. They will be retained as they are received at the banks. In the meantime most of us will cheerfully accept as much of the "debased" coinage as comes our way, and be duly thankful.—H.B.

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA --- "YUENSIANG" --- Sat. 28th Jan. 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI --- "HOSANG" --- Sat. 30th Jan. 10 light  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW --- "KINSING" --- Sat. 30th Jan. 10 light  
STRAITS & CALOUTTA --- "NANSANG" --- Tues. 1st Feb. 10 p.m.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW --- "KWONGSANG" --- Tues. 1st Feb. 10 light  
HAIPHONG via HUIHOW --- "LOKSANG" --- Wed. 2nd Feb. 10 a.m.

CALOUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning to China via Swatow, Hongkong and Shanghai. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Shanghai and Hongkong, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, calling twice a week every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waihaiwei and Chetco.

## CALCUTTA LINE,

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, Feb. 1st, 2 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel "GLENAROF" --- 28th Jan.  
M.V. "GLENARIFFE" --- 10th Feb.  
S.S. "GLENBANDA" --- 14th Feb.  
M.V. "GLENAP" --- 20th Feb.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel "GLENLUCE" --- about 12nd Feb.  
M.V. "GLENARA" --- about 1st Mar.

GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.  
GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

For freight or further particulars apply to—  
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.  
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## KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP . . . . . ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUURA.

Managing Director: Mr. MARUYA ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

## NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—  
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management—  
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.  
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.  
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the  
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA  
No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	28th inst.
Europe via Suez (Letters only)	Glenaferry	28th inst.
London (3rd Dec.)	Bombay Mail	30th inst.
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA	Dumora	31st inst.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Bangkok	Hakka	Thursday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Szechuen	Thursday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Glenaferry	Thursday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia	Tyldeslop	Thursday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Nile	Thursday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and N. China	Peking Mail	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Esther Dollar	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Ningpo, Shanghai and North China	Tungchow	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Amoy Mail	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Batavia	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Port Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Hanoi	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai, and North China	Hongkong	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Telegraph	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenyang	Friday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	Friday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, North China, and Japan	Japan	Friday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Bangkok	Chongchow	Friday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Taiwan	Saturday, 29th, 8.45 A.M.
North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Yingchow	Saturday, 29th, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Hanyang	Saturday, 29th, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Bangkok	Kaifong	Saturday, 29th, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Amoy Mail	Saturday, 29th, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Hai Hong	Sunday, 31st, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Kwongning	Sunday, 31st, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chongchow	Tuesday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and N. China	Dumora	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Szechuen	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Namany	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Lokang	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Delta	Friday, 4th, 8.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Registration	Saturday, 5th, 8.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Letters	Saturday, 5th, 8.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Registration	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.

\* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

## REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

## LONDON SERVICE

"IXION"	6TH FEB. Amsterdam, London & Antwerp
"MENTOR"	22ND FEB. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	1ST MAR. Amsterdam, London & Antwerp.
"HELENUS"	8TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"ANCHISES"	5TH FEB. Liverpool & Glasgow.
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	8TH FEB. Genoa, Havre & Liverpool.
"LYCAON"	16TH FEB. Marseilles & Liverpool.
"TITAN"	1ST MAR. Genoa, Havre, L'pool & Glasgow.

## PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KORE AND YOKOHAMA).

"PROTESILAUS"	1ST FEB.
"TEUCER"	17TH FEB.
"TALTYBIUS"	10TH MAR.

## NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"AGAMEMNON"	29TH JAN. via Suez.
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## HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	5TH FEB. (12 Noon) for Liverpool.
"MENTOR"	22ND FEB. for London.
"TEIRESIAS"	1ST MAR. for London.
"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. for London.
"IDOMENEUS"	12TH APR. for Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	3RD MAY, for London.
"ANCHISES"	21ST JUNE for Liverpool.
"MENTOR"	5TH JULY for London.
"TEIRESIAS"	19TH JULY for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 26th.	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/10
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight	1/10
Credit, at 4 months sight	1/10
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1/10
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	735
Credit, at 4 months sight	735
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54
Credit, at 60 days sight	54
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	197
Bank Bills, on demand	197
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	197
Bank Bills, on demand	197
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	110
Private, 30 days sight	110
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—P.O. 110	
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand—P.O. 110	
On HONGKONG—	
On demand—P.O. 110	
On HAIKOW—	
On demand—P.O. 110	
On SAIGON—	
On demand—P.O. 110	
On BANGKOK—	
On demand—P.O. 110	
SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate	\$6.90
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tola	\$16.50
BAR SILVER per oz.	39 1/2

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9]

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... 12,278,800.00

Reserve Funds ... 4,116,772.00

## HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Canton Road, Central.

Branches all over China, and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers—Irrving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months, 4 per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, November 25th, 1920. [73]

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA &amp; CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £3,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. BROOKBANK, Manager.

Hongkong, January 1st, 1921. [50]

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 60,000,000

Deposits ... Frs. 885,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.

Chairman of the Board—André Berthelot

General Manager—A. J. Farnette

HEAD OFFICE—74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

## BRANCHES.

Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnan, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, Singapore, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, New York, Bordeaux, Tientsin, Dunkerque, Batavia.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

IN SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTAGNIER, Manager.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [51]

## BANKS.

## THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital ... £1,050,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,050,000

Branches: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

IN LONDON: JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Rota, Bora, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HOUSING BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. O. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [43]

## THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 8, Green's Buildings, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors: Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager: Mr. L. S. HOLM.

Asst. Manager: Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr. L. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... 45,000,000

Reserve Funds ... 9,800,000

## HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karento, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pimau, Shingchi, Tientsin, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Teyen, Aik.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Serampore, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PRINCE'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [41]

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND ... 200,000.00

## DIRECTORS:

Mr. Poon Wai Tung, Chairman

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Li Kow Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yui Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Suet, Mr. Ng Ching Lok.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tung Po.

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Fung.

## BRANCHES &amp; AGENCIES—

LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, MANILA, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA.

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum, and on Savings Accounts from 2 per cent, per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

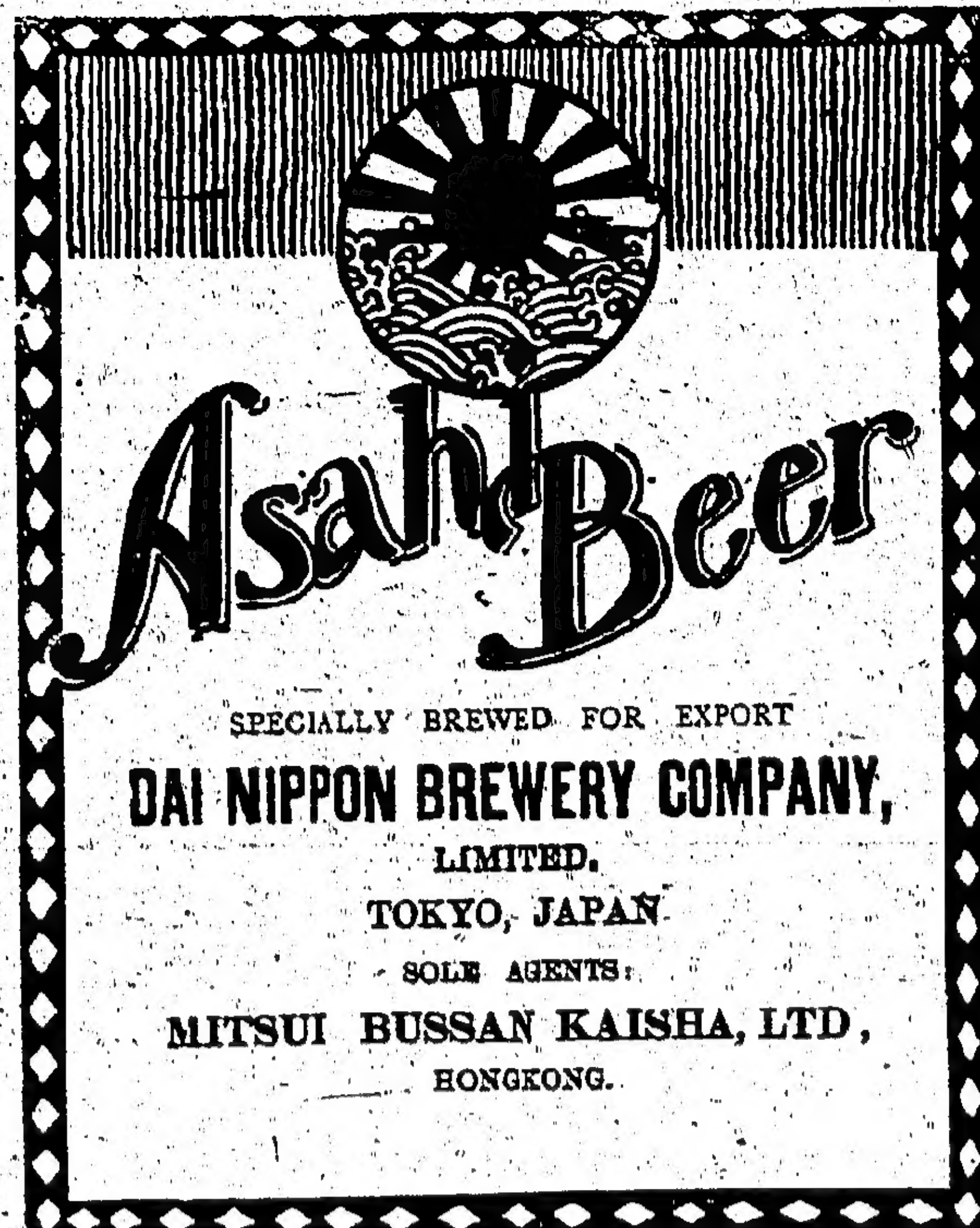
For 1 month at the rate of 1 1/2 per annum

For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum

For 12 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum

KAN TUNG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. [51]



SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., HONGKONG.

## WATERHOUSE LINE.

## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

## SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"WEST IVAN" 10th Feb, 1921

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overseas Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,

1st Floor, Hotel Mansions Telephone 3607

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK.)

Capital \$4,000,000

Surplus \$1,100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, U.S.A.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, SINGAPORE, PEKING.

MANILA, CHANGSHA.

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or Francs.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, Sold by us.

Payable Throughout the World.

VERNE OLIVER, Acting Manager.

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## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds ... \$1,500,000

Staring ... \$25,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PEARCE—Chairman.

A. H. CONNOR, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. M. DODD, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSON.